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BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

Health of the Borough

for the Year

1960



BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR

1960

by

D.J.N. McNAB, V.R.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

and

F. Le V. FRIEND, S.R.N., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent

MUNICIPAL AND HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Alderman J. Vaughan (Chairman) (January to May, 1960)

Alderman J.W. Richardson (Chairman) (May to November, 1960)

Alderman Miss E.I. Padwick (Chairman) (November to
December, 1960)

Alderman E.J. Slinn

Councillor I.E. Baker

Councillor J.R. Bell

Councillor W.R. Bingham

Councillor P.N. Brand

Councillor B.E. Mulhall

Councillor Barrington Myers

Councillor J.F.H. Smith

Councillor K.L. Smith

Councillor Mrs. I.A. Stevenson

Councillor A.C. Tarnow

Councillor Miss M. Vernon

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

D.J.N. McNAB, V.R.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Also Medical Officer of Health of the Rural District of
Ringwood and Fordingbridge and Borough of Lymington and an
Assistant County Medical Officer for the County of Hampshire.

Address: Druitt Buildings, Christchurch, Hants.

Telephone No. Christchurch 900.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

F. Le V. Friend, S.R.N., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

D.J. Cartridge, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

A.F. Saunders, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH

R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1960

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

OF THE BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH

I submit for your information and consideration my Fourteenth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your Borough.

As an integral part of this Report there follows the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on those sections of the work of the Health Department with which he is specially concerned.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

The ancient Borough of Christchurch is situated on the coast in the extreme south west of the administrative county of Hampshire. It lies at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Stour which in turn flow into a shallow land locked basin. This expanse of water, together with the partial protection afforded by the higher land to the west, combine to assist in the maintenance of a pleasantly equable climate. The subsoil in the main is of sand and gravel which tend to dry out rapidly after any wet spell.

Sources of employment are many and varied, but the aircraft industry, directly and indirectly, is the most important. There are in addition two large government establishments. The holiday trade is catered for by a variety of accommodation, from high class hotels to beach chalets and caravan sites. The area offers many attractions to those seeking a pleasant place to live on retirement.

There is no industrial smoke problem.

RAINFALL FOR 1960:

	<u>Ins.</u>		<u>Ins.</u>
January	3.36	July	2.93
February	2.60	August	4.24
March	1.68	September	6.19
April	1.54	October	8.61
May	1.64	November	5.28
June	2.44	December	2.84

TOTAL: 43.35 inches

GENERAL STATISTICS:

Area: 4813 acres (Census 1951)

Population: Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year 1960:
25,580.

Number of inhabited houses: 8,540.

Rateable value: 31.3.60: £420,716.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,682.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960 (as supplied by the Registrar-General)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Borough of</u> <u>Christchurch</u>	<u>England and</u> <u>Wales</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>					
Total	349	192	157		
Legitimate	327	180	147		
Illegitimate	22	12	10		

LIVE BIRTH RATE: (comparability factor 0.98)

per 1,000 population	13.64	17.1
after application of comparability factor	13.37	

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS:

per cent of total live births	6.3%
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STILL BIRTHS:

Total	11	6	5
Legitimate	11	6	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

STILL BIRTH RATE:

per 1,000 total (live and still) births	30.5	19.7
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TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS: 360.

INFANT DEATHS:

Deaths under one year of age

Total	9	7	2
Legitimate	7	6	1
Illegitimate	2	1	1

Deaths under 4 weeks of age

Total	6	5	1
Legitimate	4	4	--
Illegitimate	2	1	1

Deaths under 1 week of age

Total	4	4	--
Legitimate	4	4	--
Illegitimate	--	--	--

INFANT MORTALITY RATE:

per 1,000 live births - Total	25.8	21.7
per 1,000 live births - Legitimate	21.4	
per 1,000 live births - Illegitimate	90.9	

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE:
(Deaths under 4 weeks)

per 1,00 live births	17.2	15.6
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EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE:
(Deaths under 1 week)

per 1,000 live births	11.5
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PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE:
(Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week
combined)

per 1,000 total live & still births	41.7
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MATERNAL DEATHS: (Including abortion) -

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE:

per 1,000 total (live & still) births	Nil	0.39
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DEATHS: 366 193 173

DEATH RATE: (comparability factor 0.78)

per 1,000 population	14.3	11.5
after application of comparability factor	11.2	

SPECIAL CAUSES:

Death rate per 1,000 population

Tuberculosis	0.08	0.07
Pneumonia	0.51	
Influenza	Nil	
Cancer (lung and bronchus) ...	0.55	0.48
Cancer (all causes)	2.81	2.15

CAUSES OF DEATH:

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	2	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection ...	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	-	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	-	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	21
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	-
16. Diabetes	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	31
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	45	28
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	3
20. Other heart disease	21	24
21. Other circulatory disease ...	16	18
22. Influenza... ..	-	-
23. Pneumonia	6	7
24. Bronchitis	11	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations ...	4	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	11
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	-
34. All other accidents	4	3
35. Suicide	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
TOTAL (All causes)	193	173

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS:

Year	Population	Borough of Christchurch			England and Wales		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1929	8,728	49.0.	18.6	11.1	74	16.3	13.4
1932	11,250	62.5	17.0	11.3	65	15.3	12.0
1936	13,080	53.1	15.8	12.2	59	14.8	12.1
1940	15,330	24.7	13.1	12.8	55	14.6	14.3
1944	14,810	30.0	22.3	14.2	46	17.6	11.6
1948	19,190	16.0	16.1	11.25	34	17.9	10.8
1952	21,290	21.9	14.9	11.03	27.6	15.3	11.3
1956	23,140	22.6	13.4	13.3	23.8	15.7	11.7
1957	23,790	9.0	14.0	12.9	23.0	16.1	11.5
1958	24,300	14.6	14.0	14.1	22.5	16.4	11.7
1959	24,890	17.3	13.9	16.1	22.0	16.5	11.6
1960	25,580	25.8	13.6	14.3	21.7	17.1	11.5

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE:

Apart from measles, the incidence of notifiable disease was low.

A large number of cases of measles occurred, in fact the most ever recorded in the Borough in one year. The incidence per 1,000 of the population however was rather lower than in 1953 when the previous highest total was reached. The interesting feature of this measles outbreak was that it occurred in what should not have been a measles year, and occurred almost entirely in the central and western part of the town which had escaped infection during the measles year of 1959. This should result in a low incidence of measles in 1961. We are temporarily out of phase with our neighbours to the west and north. In spite of the record number of cases, no death from measles is recorded.

The cases of scarlet fever were sporadic and appeared, in the main to be unconnected.

The one case of food poisoning notified was diagnosed in Christchurch Hospital and originated from an address in Bournemouth.

No case of poliomyelitis occurred.

Disease				Number notified
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	12
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	20
Measles	...	...	...	410
Dysentery	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	3
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	1

TUBERCULOSIS:

				<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
				<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
No. on Register at								
31.12.60	...	...	145	102		15	21	283
No. of new notifications	...	...	5	3		1	1	10
Transfers from other areas	...	...	2	1		1	-	4
Deaths	...	...	2	-		-	-	2

LUNG CANCER:

Fourteen deaths occurred from lung cancer. This equals the record total of 1959 and means that 90 deaths from this cause have occurred in the Borough in the past ten years, 40 of them in the past three years. This rising incidence is in keeping with the national trend and is directly related to the rising consumption of tobacco in the form of cigarettes.

The number of deaths in England and Wales has now reached 22,000 a year, and they are increasing each year by about 1,000. Lung cancer is now by far the most common single cause of death from cancer, and the statistics prove that it is largely a self-inflicted disease. A heavy smoker is forty times more likely to die of this disease than is a non-smoker, in fact about one in eight heavy cigarette smokers is likely to die of lung cancer. There are three and a half times as many deaths from lung cancer as there are from deaths on the road, yet I suspect that

many Road Accident Prevention Committees pursue their deliberations in a haze of tobacco smoke.

We have a Clean Air Act, designed to prevent atmospheric pollution, but even in industrial areas the outside air is pure compared with a country pub or village dance hall.

Smoking is, in fact, a habit fraught with danger, the adult must consider the risks and form his own judgment, but at least we should discourage the adolescent. This is not easy since so much powerful advertising is now directed towards encouraging the young to believe that smoking is manly or romantic.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA:

1. Laboratory Facilities.

The Borough is very well served by the Public Health Laboratory at Boscombe, which is under the direction of Dr. G.J.G. King.

The following list of specimens from the area, examined at the laboratory during the year, has been kindly supplied by the Director.

Nose and Throat	...	...	...	5
Sputa...	...	...	...	5
Faeces and Urine	...	...	...	39
Ice Cream	...	...	...	239
Water...	...	...	...	19
Food	...	...	...	25
Other Sanitary	...	...	...	49
Virus isolation	...	...	...	-
Blood...	...	...	...	24

405

2. Hospitals.

Christchurch Hospital - acute and chronic. A progressive scheme of modernisation is in force.

The majority of patients from the Borough requiring hospital treatment go to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Bournemouth.

Cases of infectious disease are treated at Alderney Hospital, Poole.

3. Tuberculosis.

The Chest Clinic continues to be held at the Millhams Street Health Centre. The Chest Physician, Dr. Stuart Robertson, holds a joint appointment with the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council. Dr. Robertson is also Director of the Bournemouth Mass Radiography Unit.

A voluntary Care and After Care Committee covers the area served by the Christchurch Clinic i.e. the Boroughs of Christchurch and Lymington, the Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge, and a small part of New Forest Rural District. The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lady Manners is widely representative and much devoted work is carried out, both in the collection of funds and in personal service to patients.

No visit of the Mass Radiography Unit was paid to the Borough during the year, but the 100 m.m. Odelca Unit continued to pay weekly visits to the Pit Site for the convenience of family doctors. Good use was made of this facility.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCIL:

1. Ambulance Service.

The area Ambulance Service is run from a main station at Hillcroft, New Street, Lymington. There are sub-stations at Christchurch, Ringwood and New Milton and all ambulances are under wireless control. In order to ensure the effective use of the available vehicles, all requests for service have to be made to the main station - Telephone No. Lymington 2331.

The new purpose-built Christchurch Ambulance Sub-station at Somerford was reaching completion at the end of the year and was officially opened on 18th January, 1961.

2. Nursing Services.

The District and Midwifery Service is administered locally by the District Health Sub-Committee.

Details of Nurses and their areas:

<u>District served</u>	<u>Name and address</u>	<u>Service</u>
Christchurch	Mrs. G.E. Cox, 48, Walcott Avenue, Christchurch. Tel: Christchurch 1160	District Midwife

<u>District served</u>	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Service</u>
Christchurch (Part)	Mrs. Gutheridge, 36, Walcott Avenue, Christchurch. Tel: Christchurch 729	District Nurse
(Part)	Miss D.H. Powell, 83, The Grove, Christchurch. Tel: Christchurch 1967	District Nurse
(Part)	Miss K. Ella, 13, Edward Road, Christchurch. Tel: Christchurch 2225	District Nurse
Somerford (Part)	Miss M. Ellwood, 2, Rothesay Drive, Highcliffe, Christchurch. Tel: Highcliffe 3426	District Midwife
(Part)	Miss E. Mitchell, 17, Stanpit, Christchurch. Tel: Christchurch 1204	District Nurse Midwife
Mudeford Purewell	Miss E. Mitchell, 17, Stanpit, Christchurch. Tel: Christchurch 1204	District Nurse Midwife
Highcliffe (Part)	Miss M. Ellwood, 2, Rothesay Drive, Highcliffe, Christchurch. Tel: Highcliffe 3426	District Midwife
(Part)	Mrs. I. Sherwood, 2, Bracken Way, Highcliffe, Christchurch. Tel: Highcliffe 3282	District Nurse Midwife

HEALTH VISITORS:

Christchurch and Purewell	Mrs. M.A. Tate, 3, Warren Edge Road, Southbourne. Tel: Bournemouth 47407.
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Somerford and Mundeford

Miss E.M. Gibbs,
4, Sandy Lane,
Christchurch.
Tel: Christchurch 2015.

Highcliffe

Mrs. P.M. Mogridge,
Laurel Yew Cottage,
Cuckoo Hill,
Bransgore.
Tel: Bransgore 464.

3. Home Help Service.

The Home Help Service is administered locally by the District Health Sub-Committee.

The Divisional Organiser is Miss M.P. Stevens, Druitt Buildings, Christchurch. Telephone: Christchurch 900.

4. Child Welfare Clinics.

<u>Child Welfare Centre</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Time</u>
Christchurch	County Council, Health Centre, Millhams Street.	Every Tuesday 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Somerford	Social Centre, Southey Road.	Every Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.
Highcliffe	St. Mark's Hall.	First and Third Fridays in month at 2.30 p.m.

5. School Health Service.

School Medical inspections are carried out periodically by Assistant County Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

Minor ailment and special clinics are held at the Millhams Street Health Centre.

6. Smallpox Vaccination.

This is carried out free of charge by family doctors and at Child Welfare Clinics. The records are maintained by the County Medical Officer. Family doctors may, and normally do, charge for certificates of vaccination.

247 primary vaccinations and 124 re-vaccinations were reported. 51.5% of babies under 12 months were vaccinated. This is again a lower percentage than the previous year, and among urban districts is the second lowest in the County. It compares unfavourably with the County average of 61.5%.

7. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

The scheme is administered locally and the records maintained by your Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the County Medical Officer. Treatment is carried out by family doctors and, at Child Welfare Clinics and schools, by Assistant County Medical Officers.

There was a moderate rise in the number of primary immunisations and in the number of refresher doses. The press publicity given to the small outbreaks of diphtheria, which have occurred elsewhere, has undoubtedly helped to remind the public that diphtheria is not yet a disease which can be ignored, and that immunisation is still a precaution that every prudent parent should adopt.

Immunisations completed under 5 years of age	280
Immunisations completed over 5 years of age	41
	<hr/>
	321
	<hr/>
Refresher doses	461
Immunisation against Whooping Cough alone	71
Proportion of children born in previous 12 months	
immunised	67.7%

Number of children in the District on 31st December, 1960 who have completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1946 and 31st December, 1960

Age on 31.12.60 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1960	1-4 1956-59	5-9 1951-55	10-14 1946-50	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children who have completed course (prim- ary or booster) in the period 1956-1960	90	884	1156	1172	3302
B. Number of children who have completed course (prim- ary or booster) in the period 1946-1955	-	-	528	908	1436

8. Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The scheme is administered locally and the records maintained by your Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the County Medical Officer. Treatment is largely carried out by family doctors, either at their surgeries or at special sessions at the Millhams Street Health Centre. Treatment is also given by Assistant County Medical Officers at Child Welfare Clinics and at special sessions. Special sessions were for example again held at Senior Schools, local factories, a multiple store and the local youth club.

In February polio vaccination became available to everyone under the age of forty. No great rush occurred amongst those between the ages of 25 and 40 who now became eligible for the first time. Factory sessions encouraged some who might not otherwise have presented themselves.

Towards the end of the year it was announced that from 1st January, 1961, vaccination would be available to everyone, irrespective of age. However, in the case of those over 40 it would be available only from family doctors and the vaccine would be obtained through the pharmaceutical service and not from the Local Authority.

1960

Number who received primary course of two doses 1,634
Number who received third doses 3,381

SCHOOLS:

The Secondary Schools remain full and the tendency, previously recorded, for an increasing number of children to remain for a full five years, persists. It is also a matter of considerable interest that an appreciable number of fifth year children are proceeding to further education at schools or technical colleges.

The numbers at Somerford Junior School continue to rise and this school has had to retain two classrooms at Sandhills and two much needed classrooms at Somerford Secondary School. The infants, who formerly occupied two classrooms in the Junior School, withdrew to their own school in September. Four new temporary classrooms are to be constructed in 1961.

Numbers continue to fall at the Clarendon Road and Priory Schools.

The new Junior School at Highcliffe is under construction.

WATER:

Christchurch is supplied with water by the West Hampshire Water Company whose works are situated within the Borough. The company, in addition, supplies part of Bournemouth, the whole of the Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge, part of the New Forest Rural District and part of the Borough of Lymington. Partially treated water in bulk is also pumped to the oil refinery at Fawley.

The raw water is drawn from the River Avon at Christchurch and treated by rapid and slow sand filtration and super chlorination. In addition the company has developed a source of supply from deep boreholes in the chalk at Hale Park, some 16 miles north of Christchurch near the Wiltshire border. This supply serves Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District and may, at time of need, supplement the supply in Christchurch.

Raw and treated waters are examined daily at the Company's own water testing laboratory which is in charge of a qualified chemist and bacteriologist. In addition,

periodic independent samples are sent to an outside laboratory.

The supply of water to the consumer is constant, of moderate hardness, free from plumbo solvent action, and entirely free from metals.

The Company's records show 8,368 separately assessed domestic dwellings to be supplied from their mains in Christchurch. No standpipes are in use.

A typical result of an examination of the treated water is shown below.

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received on 22.6.60
from WEST HAMPSHIRE WATER COMPANY

Chemical Results in parts per million:

Appearance: Clear and bright.

Turbidity: Nil.

Colour: 7.

Odour: Nil.

pH: 7.8.

Free Carbon Dioxide: 6.

Electric Conductivity: 390.

Dissolved Solids dried at
180°C: 260.

Chlorine present as Chloride: 17. Alkalinity as Calcium
Carbonate: 175.

Hardness: Total 215. Carbonate 175. Non-
carbonate 40.

Nitrate Nitrogen: 2.5.

Nitrite Nitrogen: absent.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.005.

Oxygen Absorbed: 0.60.

Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.028.

Residual Chlorine: absent.

Iron: 0.05.

Metals: Zinc, Copper and Lead: absent.

Bacteriological Results.

	(1 day	2 days	3 days
	at 37°C.	at 37°C.	at 20-22°C.
Number of colonies	(
developing on Agar	4 per ml.	4 per ml.	3 per ml.

	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>number</u>
Presumptive Coliform reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a very minute trace of iron. The water is moderately hard in character and contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These are satisfactory results indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) ROY C. HOATHER.

SEWERAGE:

Work continued steadily on the new sewage disposal works in Stony Lane, though hampered to some extent by the phenomenal spell of wet weather in the latter half of the year. The works commenced to treat sewage from part of the town in the late autumn and from that time sewage from further areas of the town was progressively diverted to the works. By March 1961, all the town's sewage was being treated at Stony Lane, and the effluent discharged to the Avon. Use of the Bournemouth outfall was discontinued.

Plans for the drainage of the Burton area into the new works are far advanced, and a start will be made on the laying of sewers in 1961.

Trouble spots still exist in the Christchurch sewerage system owing to the inadequate size of the sewers. This is the result of the quite unforeseeable growth of the town in recent years. In due course, some sewers will have to be relaid, at considerable cost, to remedy these difficulties.

HIGHCLIFFE BEACH:

The Council has now decided on an eventual progressive run-down of the sleeping huts at the beach, leading to their abolition.

No complaint of nuisance was made to the Health Department throughout the season.

The excessive rainfall of the second half of the year resulted in heavy cliff falls, the displacement of many hut sites and the disruption of parts of the sullage water

disposal system. The impracticability of anything other than temporary sanitary facilities on the cliff face was again demonstrated. The sanitary facilities on the cliff top are to be increased.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES:

Food premises remain the subject of particular attention by your Public Health Inspectors, and regular and frequent visits are paid. Co-operation with food traders remains excellent and it is felt that the general standards in premises are satisfactorily high.

The trend towards self-service is continuing and, while some may deplore the absence of personal contact with the trader, the necessary pre-packaging does reduce the handling and exposure of open foods.

No prosecutions for offences under the food regulations were necessary.

HOUSING:

210 private houses were built during the year, in comparison with 262 the previous year. In addition, 12 old peoples dwellings were constructed at Highcliffe for the Christchurch Old Peoples Welfare and Housing Society. The Council constructed 24 flats, 10 houses and 8 old peoples dwellings. This contrasts with 90 flats built in 1959.

The following details relating to housing accommodation and the current waiting list have been kindly supplied by the Housing Officer - Mr. A.G. Head.

Families housed during the year in
permanent accommodation: 69.

No families were housed at Holmsley during the year, and the land was released from requisition with vacant possession 31st December, 1960.

There were 256 applicants on the housing list, made up as follows:-

<u>No. in family</u>	<u>No. of applicants</u>	<u>Total personnel</u>
1	40	40
2	96	192
3	71	213
4	28	112
	<u>235</u>	<u>557</u>

<u>No. in family</u>	<u>No. of applicants</u>	<u>Total personnel</u>
	b/f. 235	b/f. 557
5	14	70
6	6	36
7	1	7
	—	—
	256	670
	—	—

Applicants for Old Peoples' Dwellings are included in the above.

SUMMARY

	Year ended December			
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Applicants on general list:	916	234	233	256
Families at Holmsley:	193	54	4	-
	—	—	—	—
	1109	288	237	256
	—	—	—	—

PROBLEM FAMILIES MEETINGS:

Three meetings of voluntary workers and officials concerned with difficult families were held under my chairmanship. The improvement previously recorded in many of the families originally under supervision has been fully maintained and a number were deleted from the observation list. In some it was felt that supervision should be continued if only in order that there could be early news of any family in difficulty and to ensure that timely assistance or advice could be offered.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - SECTION 47:

No case was considered for action.

GENERAL REMARKS:

The health of the Borough was satisfactory throughout the year.

A record number of cases of measles occurred, and this in a year which, in the normal sequence of this

infection, should have been one of low prevalence.

The estimated population increased by 690, and the population passed the 25,000 mark. Deaths exceeded births by 17. The steady growth of the town by immigration is apparent. The population of the Borough has increased by 53% since the end of the war, and by 127% since the County Review Order of 1932. Much of this has been by immigration.

The birth rate again fell, but there was a further slight rise in the number of illegitimate births.

The infant mortality rate rose.

The death rate fell slightly.

The number of deaths from respiratory cancer remained high.

The new Sewage Disposal Works came partly into operation in late autumn.

I wish again to express my gratitude to the Mayor and Members of the Council for their continued interest and encouragement, my colleagues in other departments for their advice and assistance, and Mr. Friend and his staff for their industry and loyal co-operation.

D.J.N. McNAB.

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1961.

BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH

R E P O R T

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1960

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

OF THE BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH.

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twentieth Annual Report. This report covers very briefly the work of the department during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

Special attention has been given to food premises; the sampling of ice cream; the repair of older houses and drainage of new and existing properties.

The number of inspections made is lower than for the previous year due to the absence of Mr. Saunders, for some time, because of illness.

The Table dealing with the cost of refuse collection and disposal is for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961.

As a job, refuse collection is not only unattractive, but is also poorly paid in comparison with work of a less onerous nature. Consequently, it is almost impossible to attract and retain staff for this class of work.

1960 was a particularly wet year and this was reflected in the comparatively high rate of absence due to sickness among refuse collectors, 12.5 days per man as against an average of 5.9 for several years.

The steady increase in population has been maintained - the figure at 30th June, 1960 being 25,580, an increase of 690.

Development in various parts of the borough has been maintained, 264 properties having been erected.

The main items of the report are set out under their respective headings.

HOUSING REPAIRS:

The repair of older properties in the borough continues to be somewhat difficult despite the increases in rent authorised by the Rent Act. Though not to be ignored, the problem is not exclusively one of cost. So much new work is going on in your district that it is very difficult to get jobbing work done. Consequently, your inspectors have repeatedly to remind owners, who through no fault of theirs,

fail to comply with a notice served on them.

Patience and common sense usually prevail, and the work is eventually completed. 30 properties were reconditioned during the year. 5 properties which were considered to be beyond repair were demolished.

RENT ACT, 1957:

This Act, intended for the benefit of landlord and tenant, does not appear to be as well known to tenants as perhaps it should be. I am led to this conclusion by the dearth of applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

The Act came into force in July, 1957 and as is often the case with new legislation, there was a spate of applications in the first few months. Since then, little or no advantage of the benefits conferred by the Act has been taken by occupiers.

During the three years since the introduction of the Act, only 32 applications have been received. Of 15 certificates granted, only 9 have been cancelled on application by the landlord. It is known that repairs shown in the Certificates of Disrepair in respect of the remaining properties have been carried out. It must therefore be assumed that landlords and tenants have reached agreement.

The foregoing remarks should not be taken to mean that the Act is completely ineffective. It is much more likely that landlord and tenant are getting together to their mutual advantage.

FOOD PREMISES:

Your inspectors keep a vigilant eye on all food premises with a view to ensuring that they and the personnel employed in the distribution of food comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Generally speaking, the standard is good and it is only occasionally that your inspectors find it necessary to draw attention to some shortcoming or other.

I think it will be conceded that with but few exceptions, food is displayed in an attractive manner and competition is keen.

More and more shops are going over to self-service, and

more goods are being prepacked before being displayed. This reduces handling to a minimum and the food is protected from contamination.

There has been a slight increase in the number of food premises, 251 against 242 last year.

Excluding hotels and clubs, the 251 premises are as follows:-

Grocer	65
Greengrocer and Fruiterer	21
Baker and Confectioner	12
Sweets	38
Fishmonger and Fryer	13
Butcher	17
Cafe and Restaurant	44
Works and School Canteens	16
Licensed Premises	25

247 premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act. They are as follows:-

159	are registered for the sale of ice cream
2	are registered for the storage of ice cream
41	are registered for the preparation of sausages, cooked meats and pickled meats
1	is registered for the manufacture of sausages and cooked and preserved meats
11	are registered for the preparation of fish by any process of cooking
33	of the premises registered for the purpose have discontinued the sale of ice cream

MILK SUPPLY:

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 came into operation on 1st October, 1960, and whereas previously this local authority was responsible for issuing licences to dealers, the duty is now that of the County Council or Food and Drugs Authority. Another change brought about by the regulations is the period covered by a licence which is now five years instead of one. At the request of the County Council, the local authority has accepted delegation and the licences are issued on behalf of the Hampshire County Council.

Many more people appear to want to buy milk from almost any food shop, and the sale of milk is no longer restricted to dairies and milk shops. There has been quite a remarkable increase in the number of premises from which milk can be bought.

In 1957 the number was 50. It now stands at 77.

All milk brought into the district is bottled before delivery to retailers.

Details of Distributors and licences are as under:-

Number of distributors of milk	77
Number of dairies on register	3
Dealers licensed to use the designation Tuberculin Tested Milk	20
Dealers licensed to use the designation Pasteurised Milk	72
Dealers licensed to use the designation Sterilised Milk	14
Supplementary licences issued for Tuberculin Tested Milk	4
Supplementary licences issued for Pasteurised Milk	5
Supplementary licences issued for Sterilised Milk	1

ICE CREAM.

239 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Boscombe were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test, the results being as follows:-

Grade 1	218
Grade 2	12
Grade 3	4
Grade 4	5

Of the 9 samples shown as Grade 3 and 4, 5 were taken from bulk containers and 4 were in prepacked tubs.

Most samples of prepacked ice cream fall in Grade 1 or 2. Those in Grade 3 or 4 are usually those taken from bulk supply and this rather confirms the belief that contamination occurs at the point of distribution and not in the process of manufacture.

Whenever an adverse report is received from the laboratory the matter is followed up by your inspectors and further samples are taken.

FOOD INSPECTION:

It is the responsibility of the retailer to ensure, as

far as possible that food sold by him is fit for consumption. Retailers who are at all in doubt about the quality or fitness of any article seek and accept the advice of your inspectors. All food declared unfit for human consumption is voluntarily surrendered, removed from the premises and disposed of in the tip. Meat, unfit for consumption, is stained before being disposed of to manufacturers of animal foods.

Following is a list of food surrendered during the year:-

242	tins of meat
427 lbs	of meat
22	tins of fish
56 lbs	of fish
223	tins of fruit
72	tins of vegetables
9	tins of soup
26	tins of evaporated milk
2	tins of creamed rice
39 lbs	of sausages
12 lbs	of fruit cake

SAMPLING - FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:

Mr. J.S. Preston, Chief Sampling Officer, Hampshire County Council, has very kindly furnished me with particulars of samples taken in the borough during the year. His report is reproduced in full hereunder:-

"During the year ended 31st March, 1961, 83 samples were procured within the Borough of Christchurch under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Of this number 65 consisted of milk - 20 being of Channel Islands varieties - and 18 of other foods and drugs.

All the samples were satisfactory with two exceptions. One of these related to crystals for the making of ice lollies, in respect of which there was no complaint as to their composition, but the wrapper did not show the ingredients of the product. The other sample which was adversely reported upon consisted of a block of chocolate, the label of which appeared to indicate the presence of a substantial amount of whisky. Analysis revealed only 0.2 per cent of alcohol. The article was imported, but the matter was referred to the distributors who control its sale in this country, with a view to seeking an amendment of the form of the label. The question has not yet been satisfactorily resolved, but discussions with the distributors are continuing.

In common with the usual practice and in addition to the duties under the Food and Drugs Act, during visits to traders' premises, attention was given to the related provisions of the Labelling of Food Order, and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, as regards their application to food and drugs."

DRAINAGE:

Table 1 shows that much attention has been given to work of this nature, mostly in connection with new buildings being erected in the Highcliffe, Mudeford and St. Catherine's Hill districts. Development is on an estate basis and the drains of all these properties are connected to sewers.

One would naturally wish all properties in this type of district to be provided with main drainage. Because some of the properties are scattered and others remote from sewers, this is not always possible and other means of disposal of sewage must be adopted.

182 premises not connected to the sewer have the facilities shown hereunder:-

Draining to Septic Tanks	87
Draining to Cesspools	61
Bucket Latrines	34

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:

It was long felt that the powers in the Public Health Act governing the control of this type of dwelling were inadequate, in that the conditions which could be attached to the licence were restricted to matters of a public health nature.

A new Act, The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force on 29th August, 1960. The powers granted to local authorities by this Act are quite extensive and cover such matters as the number of vans permitted; distance between vans; the provision of roads; footpaths; washing facilities, sanitary accommodation and other essential services.

The Planning aspect is also dealt with, and where previously site owners were granted permission for a limited period only such permission is now in many cases on a permanent basis. Consequently, site owners have a feeling of security and are prepared to spend quite large sums on improvements.

This new Act meets a long felt want and will result in a considerable improvement in the amenities provided.

Other than small sites on which one or two vans are stationed, there are 18 run on a commercial basis and the total permitted number of caravans is 1,152. Of this number, about 197 are occupied all the year round.

CLEAN AIR ACT:

I can add little to what has been said in previous reports on this subject. Occasionally a complaint of nuisance from smoke is lodged with the department, but on investigation it is found that the smoke, if any, is of such a colour and duration as not to constitute an offence.

Only one factory uses solid fuel, and no complaint was received in respect of the premises during the year. Other industrial premises where boilers are installed use liquid fuel, little or no smoke being produced.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT:

One of the two premises originally registered is no longer in use for the type of trade using filling materials. The premises still in use are visited from time to time to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT:

Two persons are licensed to keep a Pet Shop. The conditions under which such pets are permitted to be exposed for sale were agreed with the R.S.P.C.A. some years ago, and your inspectors ensure that these are complied with.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

(a) Refuse Collection.

As pointed out earlier in this report, difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining and retaining staff for this essential work. For a number of years collection was at a set time. Now, due to staffing problems and the continued increase in the number of properties to be served, these times have had to be varied slightly and the variation would have been even greater had not the men agreed to work overtime.

Should the present shortage of staff persist, it may be necessary to review the position and introduce a less frequent service. I am anxious to avoid such a step and the Council would be asked to adopt it only after all other efforts at maintaining the present service had failed.

The problem has been aggravated by the introduction of the 42 hour week which, on the present number of men employed, has had the effect of neutralising the services of one man throughout the year.

Some idea of the problem may be gained by comparing the quantity collected over a number of years. Admittedly, some of the increase is due to a change in the nature of refuse, but it also results from the increase in the number of properties and population.

In 1953, 2486 loads were collected from 7,096 properties and a population of 21,510.

In 1956, the population rose to 23,140 and properties numbered 8,065. The number of loads was 3,386.

Due to the introduction of vehicles of larger capacity, the number fell to 2,950 in 1957, despite a further increase in the number of properties and population which, at that time, was 8,266, and 23,790 respectively.

For the year under review, the population had risen to 25,580 and the number of properties was 9,119. 3,777 loads of refuse were collected, an increase of 328 over the previous year when the number was 3,449, and there is no doubt that this trend will be maintained.

Steps to increase the carrying capacity of vehicles will have to be taken, and I suggest that this should be done by acquiring vehicles specially equipped for the purpose and disposing of some in use at present.

This is a matter which should receive the urgent attention of the Council if the collection of refuse is not to be interrupted.

(b) Refuse Disposal.

The course of the River Stour was altered by the River Board and I was instructed to fill in the old channel.

This presented the department with a number of problems as this channel still contained a very large amount of water which it was found impossible to pump out. In

addition, due to the particularly heavy rainfall experienced almost throughout the year, the river overflowed its banks on a number of occasions and tipping had to be discontinued until the floods had subsided.

The effect of tipping refuse in water is to produce hydrogen sulphide, a particularly foul-smelling compound. To minimise this effect, the channel was divided into lagoons by the erection of causeways, and in order further to hasten the process of filling, Bournemouth Corporation was invited to tip refuse, a total of 1,993 loads having been received from that source. In addition to the 3,777 loads collected by this Council, 2,280 loads of rough material was brought to the tip from St. Catherine's Hill, and large quantities of gravel and ash for covering down were also used.

The greater part of the work of reclamation has been completed and quite an extensive area should be under grass and accessible to the public next year.

(c) Staff.

I have no wish to belabour the staffing problem, but some idea of the difficulties may be apparent from the following figures in respect of overtime. Whereas in 1959 the hours worked was 1,353, the figure for 1960 is 2,237, an increase of 884 hours.

The total staff employed in the collection and disposal of refuse is 21, made up as follows:-

Foreman (driving most of the time); 4 drivers;
12 loaders; 2 salvage packers; 1 bulldozer
driver and 1 tip attendant.

(d) Transport.

There has been no change in the number and type of vehicles in service. These are as under:-

2 Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tippers	5 years old
1 Shelvoke and Drewry Side Loader	10 years old
1 Dennis Side Loader	14 years old
1 Bedford Side Loader	18 years old
1 Morris Side Loader	22 years old
1 Howard Bulloader	5 years old

I have been authorised to purchase a new side loader to replace the Morris. Delivery of this vehicle is expected shortly.

(e) COSTS:

COST STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1960/61
AS SUBMITTED TO THE MINISTRY OF
HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Item	Particulars 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4	Percentage of total gross expenditure 5
	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	£	£	£	%
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE				
	(i) Labour	6219	1715	7934	40.10
	(ii) Transport	7655	2312	9967	50.37
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	368	175	543	2.74
	(iv) Other items	---	1342	1342	6.79
	(v) Total gross expenditure	14242	5544	19786	100
2	GROSS INCOME	172	1288	1460	-
3	NET COST	14070	4256	18326	-
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>				
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	17. 1.	2. 6.	19. 7.	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	20. 1.	3. 4.	23. 5.	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	38. 7.	6. 2.	44. 9.	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	550.	129.	679.	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1541.	467.	2008.	

SALVAGE:

The figures given below suggest that the collection of salvage results in a profit. If one takes into consideration the cost of trailers and overheads, the account breaks about even.

From this it might be assumed that it would be better to discontinue the collection of this material. However, it must be borne in mind that whether classed as salvage or refuse, the material has still to be collected, and if some revenue, though small, can be got, then collection should be continued.

The market has been fairly steady and the price constant.

The quantity disposed of, 183 tons, and the value, £1,202, is slightly less than for the previous year when the amounts were 207 tons and £1,270.

The cost of sorting and baling, excluding overheads, was £768. as against £832. for the previous year.

RODENT CONTROL:

Section 2 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 requires the local authority to take appropriate measures to ensure that the district is, as far as possible, kept free from rats and mice.

This work is undertaken by your Rodent Officer who is also responsible for the treatment of premises found to be bug or flea infested. He also deals with the disinfection of bedding and clothing.

Quarterly and Annual Returns are submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Infestation Control Division.

The year's work is summarised hereunder:-

Number of premises inspected	759
Number of premises infested	435
Number of dwellings treated	386
Number of business premises treated	37
Number of agricultural premises treated	3
Number of local authority premises treated	8
TOTAL number of visits	2424
Estimated number of rats and mice destroyed	3346

A test applied to the sewers showed a complete absence of rats. In view of this, the Ministry has suggested that further tests need not be made until 1963.

The Workable Area Committee set up some years ago under the auspices of the Ministry is still in being and meetings, attended by your elected representative and the Rodent Officer, are held from time to time.

FACTORIES:

The number of factories in the district is 123.

The Council is responsible for the administration of some sections of the Factories Acts, and your inspectors ensure that these requirements are complied with. 263 inspections were made during the year when defects, shown in the table at the end of this report, were found and later remedied.

In general, these premises are well maintained.

There is close liaison between the department and Her Majesty's Factory Inspector who also draws the attention of the local authority to defects of which he becomes aware in the course of his inspections, if such defects are among those required to be dealt with by the local authority.

SUMMARY:

The standard of housing in the borough is good.

Food hygiene is at a satisfactory level.

Rodent control is effective.

The system of refuse collection and disposal is fairly satisfactory.

Atmospheric pollution presents no problem.

I wish to express my thanks to the Mayor and Members of the Council; to Dr. McNab and colleagues in other departments. My thanks also to the staff of my department for their loyalty and co-operation.

FRANCIS LE V. FRIEND.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

"Stour Cottage",
Barrack Road,
Christchurch.
June, 1961.

T A B L E 1.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Housing visits	41
Revisits	351
Housing overcrowding	72
Drainage visits	914
Revisits.....	1043
Nuisances	147
Revisits	244
Unsound food	96
Revisits	19
Food premises	579
Revisits	66
Ice cream	43
Revisits	15
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	54
Revisits	16
Ice cream samples	239
Milk sampling	-
Infectious diseases	23
Revisits	4
Verminous premises	7
Revisits	14
Factories	223
Revisits	40
Outworkers	22
School Canteens	25
Public conveniences	175
Vans, tents, etc.	87
Camping sites	85
Revisits	18
Shops (Shops Act)	470
Offices	2
Hawkers	15
Defective refuse bins	463
Refuse collection and disposal	780
Salvage	78
Rodent control	2424
Closet accommodation	48
Pet Animals Act	11
Beaches	7
Unclassified	130
Rent Act	18
Rivers and streams	13
Water supply	-
Clean Air Act	3
Water samples	28
Places of entertainment inspected	2
Enquiries - Food Poisoning	6

9,160

T A B L E 2.

RECORD OF NUISANCES ABATED AND WORK DONE

The following statement shows in detail work carried out under the supervision of the Department.

(a) DRAINAGE:

Number of new buildings drained	143
Number of houses and premises redrained	1
Repairs or amendments to existing drains	10
Drains or gullies unstopped and cleansed	31
Length in yards stoneware drains laid	7789
Manholes and covers provided	1132
Intercepting traps fixed	23
New gulley traps fixed	503
Soil pipes and vent shafts fixed	158
Soil pipes and vent shafts repaired	13
Water tests applied	449
Smoke tests applied	92
Cesspools abolished	3
Cesspools emptied	15
Septic tanks constructed	2

(b) SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND FITTINGS:

New W.C. accommodation provided	40
New W.C. apartments provided	48
New W.C. pedestals provided	51
W.C.'s cleansed and repaired	6
New flushing cisterns provided	48
Flushing cisterns repaired	5
Baths provided	38
Sinks provided	38
Lavatory basins provided	39
Existing waste pipes trapped	1

(c) MISCELLANEOUS:

Roofs repaired	10
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired	7
Damp walls remedied	5
Yards repaired	1
Chimney stacks repaired	-
Walls repaired	7
Ceilings repaired/renewed	1
Walls replastered	2
Fireplaces repaired/renewed	-
Floors of rooms relaid	-
Floors of rooms repaired	6
New windows provided	-

T A B L E 2 (continued)

Windows repaired and/or made to open	13
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	11
Doors repaired or renewed	5
Ventilated food stores provided	2
Staircases provided or repaired	2
External paintwork	1
Handrails provided	1
Dustbins provided	206
Nuisances - Smoke	2
Nuisances - Animals	1
Nuisances - Accumulation of manure or refuse	9
Workrooms cleansed and repaired	-
Rooms disinfected	8
Premises disinfested	13
Bakehouses cleansed	3

T A B L E 3.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

During the year 650 complaints were received as detailed below:-

Rats and Mice	285
Food	77
Defective dustbins or absence of	207
Smells	12
Choked drains or pipes	10
Defective W.C.'s	3
Defective roofs and gutters	5
Defective chimney stacks and chimney breasts	1
Cockroaches	-
Dilapidations	8
Fleas and bugs	3
Insects	4
Accumulation of refuse or rubbish	8
Defective windows	2
Defective staircase	1
Defective walls and ceilings	1
Defective soil and vent pipe	-
Nuisance from smoke	3
Nuisance from animals	3
Overflowing cesspool	1
Miscellaneous	2
Defective sinks	-
Dampness	6
Defective Fireplace	1
Defective Floor	1
Defective Door	2
Unsatisfactory Domestic Conditions	1
Insanitary Conditions - Toilets	3

650

NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED

Table 4 shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions prejudicial to health.

T A B L E 4.

Number of Notices Served

NOTICES	OUTSTANDING 31.12.1959	NUMBER SERVED	COMPLIED WITH	WORK DONE BY L.A. IN DEFAULT	OUTSTANDING 31.12.60
Informal	-	24	16	-	8
Statutory	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL:	-	25	16	-	9

SUMMARY OF STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED:-

Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936 - 1

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960 FOR

THE BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to
health (including inspections made by Public Health
Inspectors).

PREMISES:	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	11	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	116	252	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	123	263	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted:
	Found	Remedied	Referred:		
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	17	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	19	-	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole-some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Plastics - Fancy Goods	8	-	-	-	1	1
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	9	-	-	-	1	1

